

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

OF

FOR THE

Week ending the 23rd October 1886.

CONTENTS:

Page.

Page.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Dacoities in Burmah	...	...	1145
Russia and England	...	...	ib.
Burmah	...	...	ib.
Troubles in Burmah	...	...	ib.
Return of the Boundary Commission	...	...	ib.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police—

Mr. Clarke, the Police Superintendent of Dacca	...	1146
Recent notification regarding the preservation of the peace in the Backergunge district	...	ib.
Conduct of the police officers of Rungpore	...	ib.
The Sub-inspector of the Singoor thana	...	ib.

(b)—Working of the Courts—

Tamir Naskar's case, Alipore Judge's Court	...	1147
--------------------------------------------	-----	------

(c)—Jails—

Nil.

(d)—Education—

Boarding schools	...	ib.
Frauds committed by gurus of patshalas in presenting students for examination	...	ib.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—

Nil.

(f)—Questions affecting the land—

Nil.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—

Petition for the repairs of roads	...	1148
The guard Snelling	...	ib.
Petition for a road	...	ib.

(h)—General—

Lists of Hindu and Mussulman officers	...	ib.
Lists of Mussulman officers	...	ib.
Mussulmans and petty posts	...	ib.
A post office at Bhadeshwar, in the district of Sylhet	...	1149
Flood at Mandalay	...	ib.
The Finance Committee	...	ib.
Reforms of Mr. Malabari of Bombay	...	ib.
Flood at Mandalay	...	1150

Statement of Government relating to the money spent on account of the residence of the officials in the hills	...	1150
The native soldiers	...	ib.
The constitution of the Civil Service Commission	...	1151
Indians and the Civil Service	...	ib.
Filling up of the post of Bengali Translator to Government	...	1152
Showing of undue favour to Mussulmans by Government	...	ib.
Official reports and the Committee to enquire into the administration of India	...	ib.
Lord Reay and the people of Bombay	...	1153
The Finance Committee	...	ib.
District officials and the appointment of Mussulmans to the public service	...	ib.
The Civil Service Commission	...	1154
The Civil Service Commission	...	ib.
The exchange difficulty	...	ib.
Fighting between Hindus and Mussulmans due to the negligence of officials	...	1155
Raising of native troops and the Arms Act	...	ib.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Annexation of Cashmere	...	ib.
Resignation of his post by Baboo Nilambar Mukerjee	...	ib.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Bunds on the banks of the Mayurakshi river	...	1156
--------------------------------------------	-----	------

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Lady Dufferin's Fund	...	ib.
----------------------	-----	-----

URIA PAPERS.

Arrangements for the disposal of Sessions cases in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa	...	ib.
The Ghee Act	...	ib.
Abuses in the management of the Landa Matha	...	ib.
The administration of the Ranpore State	...	1157
The railway system of communication in Orissa	...	ib.
Suggestions about some improvements	...	ib.
The defective rules of the Orissa Education Department and the minor and vernacular scholarship examinations	...	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	
2	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
3	"Ahmaddí"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
Fortnightly.				
5	"Púrva Darpan"	Chittagong ...	700	
6	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam ...	.....
Weekly.				
7	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta ...	700	15th October 1886.
8	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	
9	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar	22nd ditto.
10	"Bangabási"	Calcutta ...	20,000	
11	"Bháratbási"	Ditto ...	3,000	
12	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto ...	2,500	
13	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	302	
14	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	
15	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca ...	450	
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	825	
17	"Garib"	Dacca ...	.....
18	"Grambási"	Uluberia ...	.....
19	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
20	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore ...	508	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
22	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore ...	.....
23	"Navavibhákár Sádharani"	Calcutta ...	1,000	
24	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	
25	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	
26	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	600	
27	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakholly ...	.....
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakash"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	205	
29	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	
30	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	
31	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	
32	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	
33	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	
34	"Som Prakash"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	
35	"Trímanta Saudagar"	Calcutta ...	.....
36	"Sulabha Samáchár and Kusadaha"	Ditto ...	3,000	
37	"Surabhi and Patáka"	Ditto ...	700	
Daily.				
38	"Dainik"	Calcutta ...	7,000	17th to 21st October 1886.
39	"Samvád Prabhákár"	Ditto ...	200	19th to 23rd ditto.
40	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	
41	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakashiká"	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
Weekly.				
43	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
44	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	
Weekly.				
45	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	4th October 1886.
46	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	
47	"Sar Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	500	
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	4,500	
49	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
50	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	15th ditto.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
51	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
52	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
53	"Al Iunch"	Bankipore ...	.....
Bi-weekly.				
54	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
Daily.				
55	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	15th to 21st October 1886.
URIYA.				
Monthly.				
56	"Taraka and Subhavartá"	Cuttack	October 1886.
57	"Chikabandhu"	Ditto ...	.....
58	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
Weekly.				
59	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack ...	200	25th September and 2nd Oct. 1886.
60	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore ...	205	
61	"Debaka"	Cuttack ...	200	
				23rd ditto.
				25th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Arya Darpan*, of the 15th October, says that prospects of the pacification of Burmah are yet remote. The dacoities now prove to be acts of organized

ARYA DARPAN,
Oct. 15th, 1886.

Dacoities in Burmah.

rebellion. The Burmese do not want British rule, and therefore they are offering so much resistance. Thirty thousand British soldiers are going to Burmah for the purpose of subduing the Burmese. But how long will these soldiers remain in that country? It may be that the Burmese will retire into the forests as soon as the British soldiers land there. But they will create greater disturbances as soon as the soldiers return. As the people are not well disposed towards the English, and as they do not at all like British rule, there are strong reasons for supposing that they will not submit. Government has now become convinced of the mistake which it has committed in going to conquer Burmah. Where are those people now, asks the writer, who stated that the Burmese were anxiously waiting for British rule?

2. The *Dainik*, of the 20th October, says that Russia is trying to take revenge for the discredit which she has suffered in Bulgaria. Thinking that England

DAINIK
Oct. 20th, 1886.

Russia and England.

has taken a part in the Bulgarian elections, she is using language which may wound the feelings of Englishmen. Some Russian newspapers have stated that Russia should march upon Herat and India if England do not desist from interfering in Bulgarian affairs. This is not a bad idea. For a long time past Russia has been intent on the conquest of India. She is always looking for an opportunity of entering India somehow or other. She is extending her railway system from Merv. The line will be extended up to Charjui by constructing a bridge over the Murghab. This work will be completed within a year. After this, the railway will be extended on the other side to Bokhara and Samarkand, crossing the Amoodarwa in the way.

3. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd October, says that, from the dimensions which the difficulties in Burmah are assuming, it does not appear that they will soon be

SAMAYA
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

Burmah.

at an end. It does not seem probable that after the treacherous manner in which King Theebaw was captured, and after the oppression that has been committed upon the Burmese, they will submit to the English. The English set foot in Burmah in an unlucky moment. If they seek their own welfare even now, they should retire from Burmah after making an able Burmese the King of that country.

4. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 23rd October, says that General Roberts has received orders to proceed to Burmah with Major Hamilton. Only the

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Oct. 23rd, 1886.

Troubles in Burmah.

other day the English gave out that a gang of dacoits were harassing the country. Then what is the necessity of sending General Roberts at the head of an army? Notwithstanding all that the English say, there cannot be any doubt that they have become really alarmed. The English are just in the position of a serpent that has caught hold of a mole which it can neither swallow nor let go. As General Roberts is going to Burmah, there is some hope of peace being established in that country. General Roberts is a lucky man; otherwise he could not have returned from Afghanistan after having hoisted there the victorious flag of England.

5. The same paper says that it entertained grave doubts as to the safe return of Sir West Ridgeway from Central Asia, and it is therefore highly glad to hear that the Boundary Commission is on its way to

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA.

Return of the Boundary Commis-
sion.

India.

II. — HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

DAINIK,
Oct. 17th, 1886.

6. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 17th October, complains of the conduct of Mr. Clarke, the Police Superintendent of Dacca, on the occasion of the last *Bijoya Dashami* and *Maharam* processions. Mr. Clarke lives in a house situated on the banks of the Ganges. Fearing that if the Hindus continued to amuse themselves in their boats till a late hour of the night it would disturb his sleep; and perceiving that his orders would not produce the desired result at the time, he ordered the constables to drive the boats away by throwing bricks at them. The constables accordingly began to throw bricks at the boats, and the meek Bengalees went away with their boats. Again, on Friday when the *Maharam* procession was passing through the streets, Mr. Clarke came there driving a carriage in order to see the procession. But half of the procession had passed by before Mr. Clarke reached the place. He now desired to drive through the crowd in order that he might be able to come towards the front of the procession by a different road. The Mahomedans told him that they were then carrying the artificial corpse of Hossien, and requested him not to profane the sanctity of the place by driving through the procession with shoes on, and to wait a few minutes till they passed away. But paying no regard to their entreaties the Police Superintendent ordered the constables to make room for him through the crowd; and there was great disorder on account of this unlawful order.

DAINIK,
Oct. 18th, 1886.

7. In reference to a notification which Mr. Peacock, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has published in the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, requiring the inhabitants of certain villages, in the district of Backergunge, to pay for the maintenance of certain police officers who would be temporarily appointed there for the preservation of peace within the limits of those places, the *Dainik*, of the 18th October, remarks that Government has adopted a nice policy for the preservation of peace. There is a probability of a dacoity being committed in a particular house, and Government would guard the house after realising the cost of doing so from the owner of the house. The writer asks whether this is administration or following the profession of a *lattia*.

DAINIK.

8. The same paper directs the attention of Government to the Rungpore deer case, and requests it to make a minute enquiry into the matter. Government should understand that the conduct of unprincipled Magistrates and police officers is spreading disaffection among the people. There is no reason to suppose that such events are improbable, for they are occurring every day. Magistrates and police officers are appointed to dispense justice and preserve the peace, but unfortunately they are always doing what is unjust and acting in a manner which leads to the breach of the peace.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

9. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd October, says that most of the police officers who are appointed to the thana of Singoor are dismissed from the Police Department. The writer at first heard nothing but praises of the present police officers of the thana. But for some time past he has been hearing complaints against them. The editor will write about the matter

on the return of the man deputed by him to enquire into the matter and will inform the Magistrate of Serampore and Hooghly of the result of the enquiry. Much is being heard of the occurrences that have taken place at Gopalnagar. The writer warns the sub-inspector of the Singoor thana not to allow certain wicked men, who live not far from the thana, even to approach him.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

10. In giving details of the trial of Tamir Naskar, in the Alipore Judge's Court, the *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 21st October, says that Mr. Beveridge, the Judge of Alipore, having taken the depositions of all the witnesses who were summoned in this case, addressed the jury, and fully explained to them the particulars of the case. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the Judge at once acquitted the accused. The evidence of a person, who has merely seen a murder being committed, is not sufficient to convict any person of murder, but the evidence must establish the identity of the person by whom the offence has been committed. No one accused of murder or any other grave offence confesses his own guilt. The writer is always against capital punishment, but he urges the necessity of some other adequate punishment.

SAMACHAR CHAN-
DRIKA,
Oct. 21st, 1886.

(d)—*Education.*

11. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 22nd October, advocates the extension of the boarding school system to this country. It is a very effective mode of giving moral training to students and of forming their character. Those educated native gentlemen who have established schools can easily make arrangements for boarding in these schools under the care of competent superintendents. The writer therefore requests the managers of these institutions to consider the matter carefully, and by making the arrangements suggested in their respective schools to supply the want that is being greatly felt by the people.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

12. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 22nd October, says that the system of giving rewards to gurus and students of pathshalas according to the results of examination is very good. But any defect in such a system must be painful to everybody. In order to obtain scholarships people now open pathshalas a few days before the day of examination, and some on that very day. Some again present for examination students of schools and other pathshalas, students who have passed the primary examination, and half-educated traders and cultivators as students of their pathshalas. The latter happens frequently. The good students of some pathshalas appear at the examination in three or four pathshalas. For this reason Government ruled last year that the students of those pathshalas which had not been established six months before the date of the examination would not be examined. But the fact whether or not a pathshala has been in existence for six months before the date of the examination is ascertained from the register. But false registers are prepared by gurus. The next examination will take place after two months. Let a high educational officer now suddenly go to pathshalas and examine the registers. Let the names and the fathers' names of those students who will be presented for examination be taken down. If the gurus intend to present any absent

SAMAYA,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

student for examination, the school should be visited another day, and the guru should be required to present those absent students before the educational officer. At the time of the examination it should be seen whether the students presented for examination are those whose names were formerly taken down.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including canals and irrigation.*

DAINIK,
Oct. 17th, 1886.

13. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 17th October, complains of the bad state of roads and tanks in the village of *Ausa*, thanna Satgachia, in the sudder sub-division of Burdwan. People cannot go out of their houses on account of mud whenever a few drops of rain fall on the ground. Vast sums of money are annually paid by the inhabitants as road cess; but they have not as yet derived any advantage in return.

There are many large tanks in this village, yet men suffer much for want of drinkable water. The tanks are all overgrown with jungle and water-plants, and as a necessary consequence the inhabitants are suffering a great deal from malaria and other diseases.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 20th, 1886.

14. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th October, says that it is not sure whether the Railway authorities did right in bringing only a charge of entering a compartment reserved for females against the Guard Snelling of the Eastern Bengal Railway. It is admitted on all hands that the modesty of the women in the compartment was outraged even if no attempt was made to violate their chastity. If the Railway Company has not the power to bring the charge of outraging the modesty of women, the women, who were in the compartment, have the power to do so. The Eastern Bengal Railway again has now come under the management of Government, which has the power of interfering in all matters.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

15. A correspondent of the *Education Gazettee*, of the 22nd October, says that the inhabitants of Madhabkaty, Banshghatta, Babulia, Chhoygharia, Baladanga, and other adjoining villages are suffering much for want of roads. There is a middle class English school and a *haut* at Madhabkaty. In Babulia there is a middle class English school and a bazar, and in Chhoygharia there is a flourishing primary school. For these reasons people have to go every day to these three villages, but they are put to great inconvenience for want of roads.

(h)—*General.*

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 15th, 1886.

16. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 15th October, referring to lists of Mussulman and Hindu officers which were wanted by the Government of India not being sent by some officials, remarks that it is a matter of regret that the order of Government has not been obeyed, and that Mussulmans will not be benefited until the required lists are submitted.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 16th, 1886.

17. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 16th October, referring to the required lists of Mussulman officers not being sent by some officials, says that the list has not been submitted by those officials because they do not wish the improvement of the condition of Mussulmans.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 18th, 1886.

18. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 18th October, ventures to say that there are many Mussulmans who possess sufficient knowledge of English to discharge the duties of posts carrying salaries of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, but it is a matter of regret that Mussulmans do not obtain even such petty posts.

19. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 18th October, complains

Post office at Bhadeshwar, in the District of Sylhet.

that great inconvenience has been caused to the inhabitants of Bhadeshwar owing to the want of a post office. The place is in no way inferior to either Baraya or Dacca Dashin, but is in many respects rather superior to them. But there is not even a village post-office in Bhadeshwar. The postal authorities have not as yet considered the question whether a village office can be placed at Bhadeshwar, and as to whether such an establishment at Bhadeshwar would be self-supporting. The leading newspapers of the day are of opinion that the postal authorities do their duty very carefully. The writer is sorry to be obliged to contradict them. The writer has witnessed that, on account of the irregularity in delivering letters and money-orders in Bhadeshwar, the people of the place have recourse to the old method of sending letters and money by messengers though it is highly costly. Notwithstanding their desire for reading newspapers, they do not subscribe to newspapers on account of the irregularity in receiving them. In conclusion, the writer humbly requests the postal authorities to establish a village office at Bhadeshwar.

DAINIK,
Oct. 18th, 1886.

20. The *Dainik*, of the 19th October, says that Government does

Flood at Mandalay.

not like to let the public know how many men have died in the late floods at Mandalay, and it says that only 25 men have died. But the *Rangoon Times* states that about 300 men have died, and that it can sufficiently prove its statement if necessary. The official papers also show that 300 lives have been lost, but Government has carefully refrained from bringing this matter to light. It was through the fault of Government that the embankment gave way. The embankment was in a bad state of repairs from a long time before the event, and the attention of Government was repeatedly drawn to it. The Burmese Kings used to repair the embankment at intervals; the English rulers did not do this. The English are foreigners. Why should they pay attention to official duties? What sympathy have they for the lives of the Burmese?

DAINIK,
Oct. 19th, 1886.

21. The same paper says that it does not wish to make any remarks

The Finance Committee.

on the work of the Finance Committee until its report is published. The Committee would receive the thanks of Government if the retrenchment was made by reducing the pay of the native clerks, by abolishing their posts, and making provisions for granting high salaries to Europeans and Eurasians. The object of the Committee will be gained if it can dismiss the entire class of clerks at one stroke, if it can so provide that while the duties of the native clerks will be increased, their pay will be reduced, and that while the Anglo-Indians and Eurasians will be relieved from their duties their pay will be increased.

DAINIK.

22. The same paper says that Mr. Malabari of Bombay tried to

Reforms of Mr. Malabari of Bombay.

delude Government into the belief that the reforms proposed by him were approved of and wanted by the Hindu community. But His Excellency the Viceroy seems to have understood the truth of the matter, and has therefore said:—"The Governor-General in Council as at present advised would prefer not to interfere, even to the limited extent proposed, by legislative action until sufficient proof is forthcoming that legislation is required to meet a serious practical evil, and that such legislation has been asked for by a section important in influence or number of the Hindu

DAINIK.

community itself." It is fortunate for the country, says the writer, that His Excellency is of this opinion. Now it is the duty of the people to show that legislative interference with the marriage system of the Hindus will be interference with their religion.

DAINIK,
Oct. 20th, 1886.

23. The *Dainik*, of the 20th October, says that for many days it has not got any reliable news regarding the condition of the poor people of Mandalay affected by the floods, nor does it believe that Government will disclose the truth of the matter. Who can say how much the people are suffering? Rumour has it that rice was distributed to 500 men on 8th October last. Besides this, 5,815 men are daily working at the relief works that have been commenced there. It is long since that the inundation took place at Mandalay, but the English are now suffering the consequences. This is a result of their negligence. Money is being constantly spent either in relieving the poor or in supporting the favourites, or in suppressing the rebels. But it is vain to complain. People shall have to suffer as long as they are destined to suffer.

DAINIK.

24. The same paper says that the Government of India has shown great ingenuity in squaring the accounts which it has submitted to the Secretary of State with regard to the money spent on account of the residence of high officials in the hills. The accounts of the previous years have not been given, because it is now difficult to find out the receipts and records for those years. Then by deducting the railway fares and postal expenses from the sum that is spent in this connection, it has shown that to talk of spending money by Government is vain. The *Times* of England is now trying to show that, besides railway fares and postage, a large income is derived by Government owing to a large number of men going to Simla during the residence of Government in that place. What loss does Government incur, asks the writer, in great wars? In the wars some classes of men gain very much by the manufacture of guns, swords, balls, &c., and Government participates in their income. Then how is it that Government incurs expenses in war?

DAINIK.

25. The same paper says that the native soldiers render valuable service to the English in times of war. This is not a new thing. The British Government has many times been saved from great dangers solely through the assistance of these men. None but the ungrateful can deny this fact. The intrepidity, patience, quickness, and martial ardour by which the sepoys are pre-eminently characterised are to be found among the soldiers of no other nations. In what battle in India have the English been successful without their aid? They try to save the honour of their master even while they have no food to eat but gruel and gram. But the English show no regard for them notwithstanding these excellent qualities. The sepoys are ready to sacrifice their lives for the good of their masters, but they are poorly paid. The English have no sympathy for them. They cannot get any higher post than that of a *havildar*. Far otherwise is the case with the English soldiers, who draw heavily on the Indian exchequer without doing any work. One native sepoy performs the same service that is done by ten Englishmen, but Government spends for an English soldier ten times as much as for a sepoy. It cannot be said that Government does not understand all this, but it acts in this way because its great object is to maintain its favourites at the cost of India. The warlike tribes of India have turned agriculturists owing to lack of encouragement from the British Government.

If the sepoys are treated well, much important service may be rendered by them; and it is for this reason that wise men have been advising Government for a long time past to improve the condition of the sepoys. But who pays any heed to them? The writer hears that Government has of late been favourably disposed towards the sepoys. But the writer does not know anything beyond this that Government has proposed to keep a native reserve force in Northern India. The more the native reserve force is increased the greater will be the benefit to the country. Large savings might be effected by diminishing the strength of European reserve forces and increasing that of the native reserve forces. But the writer entertains serious doubts as to how far this would be practicable. But so long as this is not done there is no hope for the good of the country. But nothing can be expected from mere maintenance of a native reserve force. Government should learn to repose confidence in the sepoys, and should make provision for their promotion to higher posts.

26. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th October, says that when Lord Randolph Churchill proposed the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the administration of India, it hoped that an enquiry would be made into the work of every department of the Government. But since the declaration by Lord Kimberley that the Indian Civil Service would form the main subject of the enquiry of the Committee, its hopes have vanished. The mere reformation of the Civil Service will not benefit India any more than the removal of a symptom will cure a disease. Lord Dufferin has acted well in appointing Sir Charles Aitchison, who commands the reverence of the people of India, as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. The way in which it is proposed to constitute the Commission is not bad. The selection of members for the Commission has been entrusted to the Provincial Governments. The writer does not know how they will do that work, but hopes that the Native Associations will be asked to select three native members. The people will be satisfied if the Hindu and Mussulman Associations select members for the Commission by acting conjointly. Sir Rivers Thompson will probably select members in the above way. He has asked the European and Eurasian Associations to select members. He will surely ask the Native Associations also to do so. In selecting official members also Sir Rivers should act cautiously. The province will blame Sir Rivers if it does not find the names of men like Mr. Cotton in the list of official members. Sir Rivers will have to make arrangements for the taking of representatives of all classes into the Commission. Otherwise he will always be guilty in the eyes of the people of Bengal.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 20th, 1886

27. The same paper plainly declares that it will not consent to any distinction between English and Native civilians. The intelligent men in the country will not consent to such a distinction. The writer wants that the Civil Service Examination should be held in India, and that Natives who will succeed in that examination should have all the rights enjoyed by Englishmen who will pass the examination held in England. The Commission will be asked to report whether a separate examination for native candidates should not be held in England. With reference to this point the writer remarks that Indians will never consent to such separate examinations. Indians desire privilege more than favour. Every post, excepting three or four, should be thrown open to natives. Though the crooked policy of England may say otherwise, justice says that natives have greater claims to the Indian Civil Service. The writer is not satisfied with the Government's resolution on the matters which will have to be enquired into by the Commission. The

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 20th, 1886.

Indian Association is against any distinction between English and Native civilians. No patriot will consent to such a distinction. The writer fears lest Lord Dufferin should enlarge the scope of Lord Lytton's measure providing an inferior Civil Service for natives. Two separate classes of civilians cannot be kept in India. The rights and salaries of both English and Native civilians should be equal. An intelligent Government should not show greater favour to foreigners than to natives.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 20th, 1886.

28. The same paper says that a competent man like the late Baboo Rajkrishna Mukerjee should be appointed Bengali Translator to Government. It is said that Baboo Chandranath, the Bengal Librarian, is not willing to accept the post. Baboo Rajkrishna's assistants, Baboos Haraprashad and Narayanchandra, are both able men. The writer does not know whom Sir Rivers Thompson will appoint to the post. It is rumoured that the salary of the post will be reduced from Rs. 700 to Rs. 400. The writer will be sorry if this rumour proves true. The dignity of the post will be maintained if a man versed in many departments of learning like Pundit Krishnakamal Bhattacharjya is appointed to it on an adequate salary.

SAHACHAR.

29. The same paper says that riots almost always occur in all parts of India except Bengal when a Hindu and a Mussulman festival take place at the same time. The writer has always said that disunion between Hindus and Mussulmans at this time will be suicidal in its effect. The writer is sorry because the English Government is dissatisfying the Hindus by showing greater favour to Mussulmans. The writer is not in favour of a policy which sets one race against another. There can be no doubt that this policy will greatly injure both Hindus and Mussulmans. Government also will be greatly injured by this policy in future. The showing of undue favour to Mussulmans dissatisfies Hindus, and at the same time does not benefit Mussulmans themselves. Government may place itself in a very perilous situation by showing undue indulgence to Mussulmans as to a pet child. It is desirable both for Government and the people that a policy which makes no distinction between the different races in India should be followed. Their interests require that Mussulmans should appreciate a policy of equality. If they do not do so, they will be ultimately more injured than Hindus.

SAHACHAR.

30. The same paper says that upon seeing poor cultivators possessed of wooden bedsteads, bags, and English umbrellas, the mofussil officials tried to sing the praises of British rule at the time of Sir Ashley Eden. These officials see the cultivators happier under the rule of Sir Rivers Thompson. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division has said that, instead of roofs of straw, there are now roofs of iron upon the houses of cultivators. This news of the happiness of cultivators will reach England, and the news of the happiness of India will be proclaimed in Parliament. Then everybody will know that there is not the least trace of misery in India. Because the misery of Indian cultivators will be discussed by the Committee appointed to enquire into the administration of India, the Commissioner of Dacca is proving the happiness of Indian cultivators beforehand. Others will follow his example. These official reports will be produced before the Enquiry Committee, and it will be proved that there is not the least trace of misery in India. The writer wants to know whether the Government of India or the Bengal Government has given any directions for the drawing up of such reports. From the report submitted by the Commissioner of Dacca, the writer suspects that papers are being prepared beforehand to secure victory in the case.

Official reports and the Committee to enquire into the administration of India.

The officials will try their best to conceal the real state of things. But will their statements be implicitly believed in England?

31. The *Dainik*, of the 21st October, says that no nation has so well understood the utility of law as the English. These laws again are of different characters in different places, and this diversity often proves a great source of mischief. The following is an example of this. In that part of the Bombay Presidency which is known by the name of Tanna, a law was introduced by Government under which people could not cut down the branches of, or fell down, any trees which they had themselves planted without the previous sanction of Government. The sanction of Government was not easily obtainable. The people had to pay commission fee for making this application. This was a strange example of the equity of English law. The operation of this law caused great suffering to the people; but no remedy was granted until recently. Lord Reay, the present Governor of Bombay, moved by the sufferings of the inhabitants of Tanna, and understanding the injurious character of the law, has repealed it. The people are beside themselves with joy for this act of Lord Reay's. They have expressed their gratitude and satisfaction by convening a large meeting. Bengalis are suffering a great deal under the rule of their Governor, and it gives them great satisfaction to learn that the people of Bombay have got a ruler after their own heart. Does Sir Rivers Thompson understand why Lord Reay is receiving so much approbation from the people of Bombay? If His Honour had understood this, people would not have suffered so much.

DAINIK,
Oct. 21st, 1886.

32. The same paper says that the Finance Committee has reached Calcutta after visiting Bombay and Madras. The Finance Committee. The Committee will soon proceed to Darjeeling to look into the accounts of the Government of Bengal. The *Englishman* had anticipated this with great sorrow. The writer also sometimes entertains serious doubts as to whether the reduction which will be effected by the Committee will be sufficient to meet its travelling expenses and allowances. God knows what the final result will be; but as regards agitation and preparation, nothing has been left wanting. The writer has become alarmed by what little has come to his knowledge respecting the Committee. The writer hears that the Committee has recommended the abolition of the Deccan College at Poona. This is a very wise recommendation, which, if adopted, will lead to savings, while it will greatly aid the policy of Government. Western education is making the people haughty, and is spreading dissatisfaction among them by creating aspirations which are never satisfied. Under these circumstances, it has become necessary for the Committee to stand in the way of high education. It is for these reasons that Government has been trying for some years past to abolish colleges. Otherwise, why should Government try to abolish the establishments for spreading education, although there are a thousand items of unnecessary expense?

DAINIK,

33. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 21st October, says that it would have been sufficient if the resolutions issued by Government about the appointment of Mussulmans to the public service had been given effect to. But many district officials pay no heed to those resolutions. Government should make such officials act according to those resolutions. It will be very disgraceful for Government if Mussulmans cannot be appointed to the public service.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 21st, 1886.

now that they deserve posts under Government, on account of the opposition of Hindus.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

34. In noticing the proposal that has been made for appointing a Commission to consider the Civil Service question, the *Education Gazette*, of the 22nd October, says that Lord Dufferin deserves the thanks of the natives for the endeavour which His Excellency is making in order to modify the Civil Service examination system with a view to larger admission of natives into that service. If the endeavour meets with success, His Lordship will become for ever an object of gratitude to the natives of India. The writer believes that the enquiry of the proposed Commission will be as extensive as the importance of the question requires.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

35. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd October, says that from the resolution issued by Government about the appointment of natives to the public service, it is evident that Government understand that the expenditure will be reduced as well as the State will be benefited if natives are more largely employed in the public service. The writer says that Government only exposes itself to ridicule by the appointment of Commissions. If a Commission is appointed for any important enquiry, people think that Government is giving proofs either of hypocrisy or of inexperience. For what purpose is the English Government appointing Commissions for deciding trifling questions in England, India, and other places? If it is true that the authorities have not the power of deciding those questions themselves, the sooner such incompetent men are removed the better. If they appoint such Commissions from hypocrisy they will probably be injured rather than benefited by those Commissions. Government often attains its ends at the expense of Commissions. The writer does not believe that the British Government will be guilty of such meanness at the close of the nineteenth century. Lord Dufferin is a politician of so high an order that the writer cannot believe his words. He is sure that Lord Dufferin has appointed the Civil Service Commission to throw dust in the eyes of Indians. Though the Commission has been appointed with great pomp, no good will be done by it. The writer is sure that some officials on high salaries will be appointed members of the Commission, and that they will waste money by submitting a long report after residing some time in the hills and travelling in different places. Government could have easily decided the question itself if it had meant to do so. Government can easily show favour to the people without making fuss. Government knows that the present standard of age for the Civil Service examination is an obstacle in the way of the admission of natives into the Civil Service. The examination also is very difficult for foreign boys. Government can easily appoint natives to many posts. Government's intention will be evident from its selection of members for the Commission. If Government's intention is honest, it will show it by appointing disinterested men as members of the Commission.

SAMAYA.

36. The same paper says that Government can, if it chooses, easily remove the exchange difficulty. But there is no help if Government ruins Indians for protecting its selfish interests. All transactions of India, which has a silver currency, should be carried on in silver. Those in England who receive salaries or pensions from the Indian treasury should be paid in silver. The writer will discuss the subject in a more detailed manner in a future issue.

37. The same paper says that the riots which occur whenever Hindoo and Mussulman festivals fall at the same time prove the negligence and incompetency of the authorities. Had the authorities taken recognizances from both Hindoos and Mussulmans before the festivals, such riots would not have occurred. But they pay no attention to this. The mofussil authorities become fond of ease and do not wish to trouble themselves about such matters. Such riots will never be at an end so long as the authorities do not make proper arrangements for preventing them beforehand. Those who have been apprehended for taking part in the recent riots should not be punished like common offenders when they committed the offence in consequence of their being carried away by religious zeal.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

38. The same paper, referring to the orders passed by Government for raising two more Gurkha regiments and to the inducements held out to the native troops by offers of promotion and increase of salary, says that whatever inducements Government may hold out it will not be easy to recruit native troops. Government has produced very bad results by passing the Arms Act. At the time of last Afghan War troops could not be raised in the Punjab. Government has altered the character of Indians by preventing them from using arms. Does not Government understand that it will not be able to defend India without the help of native soldiers? If Government at all depends upon native soldiers, it should repeal the Arms Act. Government will not be able to raise the two necessary Gurkha regiments unless various inducements are held out.

SAMAYA.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

39. The *Dainik*, of the 17th October, says that it cannot rely on the assurance of the *Indian Mirror* that Government has no real intention of annexing Cashmere. Providence seems to be adverse to Cashmere. The cry that has been raised against it has not yet ceased, and its troubles are daily increasing. Baboo Nilambar Mukerjea, who was the most important officer of the State, has resigned, and it is now in danger of losing the man next in importance. Proposal is being made for dismissing Dewan Govinda Shaha. His fault is that he was a friend of the Bengali officers, and that he resolved to reduce the pay of some highly-paid officers. Like Nilambar Baboo, this man is always anxious for the welfare of the Cashmere State, and what but dismissal can he expect for this fault? Can it be said under these circumstances that no danger is to be apprehended to Cashmere?

DAINIK,
Oct. 17th, 1886.

40. The *Samaya*, of the 22nd October, says that just and learned men do not flatter anybody. For this reason, able men cannot long serve under Native Princes. The resignation of his post by Baboo Nilambar Mukerjea is due to another reason besides the above. Because he is a very intelligent man he was an obstacle in the way of the annexation of Cashmere, which is coveted by the English Government. For this reason he has been driven out. Now that he has been driven out, the worthies of the Foreign Department will be able to have their own way.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 22nd, 1886.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

DAINIK,
Oct. 17th, 1886.

41. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 17th October, says that the Mayurakshi river passes by Panchthupi, a village in the Kandi sub-division, Moorshedabad. Great injury is done to the villagers by the embankments along the river giving way every year. But the loss this year is much heavier than before. At 12 o'clock on the 25th Bhadra last, the embankment gave way in two places. Water rushed into the village with great force, and hundreds of houses were levelled to the ground. The hardest heart would have melted at the sight of the misery of the poor villagers that night. Exposed to the incessant rain the poor inhabitants passed the sorrowful night on the roofs of their respective cottages with their children in their arms. They were in no position to help each other.

Bunds on the banks of the Mayurakshi river.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 20th, 1886.

42. The *Sahachar*, of the 20th October, says that it will be glad if a large sum can be raised for Lady Dufferin's Fund. But it will be very sorry if in collecting money for the fund the people are in the least oppressed. Referring to the proposal made by Sir Lepel Griffin at a meeting held at Simla that arrangements should be made for the collection of subscriptions in aid of the fund from the middle and lower classes by the circulation of letters by district officials, the writer says that he is thoroughly opposed to this proposal. Very bad results will be produced if officials are entrusted with the work of collecting subscriptions for the fund. Invitation letters from Magistrates mean letters of command. When subscriptions were raised by officials for the Patriotic Fund under Lord Ripon, great oppression was committed upon the people. The officials should have no direct or indirect part in the collection of subscriptions for the fund. Mr. Ilbert believes that no oppression will be committed if subscriptions are raised by officials. But the writer, who has greater experience, believes otherwise. The writer advises the officials to save themselves from unpopularity by declining to raise subscriptions for the fund. Let the Local Governments prevent unnecessary dissatisfaction among the people by forbidding the raising of subscriptions by officials. If even a single native were dissatisfied on account of Lady Dufferin's Fund, it is better that the Fund should cease to exist.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Sept. 23rd, 1886.

43. The *Samvād Bāhikā* approves of the arrangements recently made to dispose of Session cases belonging to the Tributary Mehals within the jurisdiction of those States, and remarks that it will prove convenient to both the parties concerned in any suit. Its contemporary of the *Utkāl Dīpikā* also holds the same opinion.

Arrangements for the disposal of Session cases in the Tributary Mehals of Orissa.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ,
Sept. 25th, 1886.

44. The passing of the Bengal Act No. III of 1886, commonly known as the Calcutta Ghee Act, is approved of by all the newspapers of Orissa, which suggest that the same should be extended to the mofussil municipalities.

The Ghee Act.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Sept. 23rd, 1886.

45. The *Samvād Bāhikā* regrets to observe that the abuses that have cropped into the management of the *Landa Matha*, a Hindu religious endowment in Balasore, are, notwithstanding the reformati-
tions introduced into the same by Radhe Babaji, still very great, and therefore demand immediate attention from the public.

Abuses in the management of the Landa Matha.

46. The annual report on the administration of the Runpore State, which appeared in the *Utkal Dīpikā* of the 25th September 1886, is criticised in the *Samvād Bāhikā*, as also in the columns of its contemporary of the *Utkal Dīpikā*. They think that the old order of things in that State must not so soon give way to the new order. They do not approve of the attempts of the Dewan to discourage local *ganja* and import Rajshahye *ganja*, and they suggest that great care should be taken to improve the condition of the former.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ,
Sept. 18th, 1886.

47. The *Utkal Dīpikā* regrets that sudden breaks in the Mahanuddy and Kathjori anicuts in Cuttack are hindering navigation and irrigation to a great extent. It apprehends that after the rains are over there will be very little water in the canal. It therefore suggests that the canal system of communication should be given up at once, and the railway system of communication as quickly introduced into Orissa as practicable.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ,
Sept. 25th, 1886.

48. A correspondent of the same paper suggests the following improvements, which the editor recommends to the notice of the authorities concerned:—

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ.

- (a) A cattle-pound should be established in killa Kalkala in district Cuttack.
- (b) A road joining Naulpur with Mahabinayek should be constructed as soon as possible, for a large number of pilgrims, visitors, &c., proceed to the latter place from the former every year, and are put to great inconvenience for want of a good road.
- (c) The *ijardar* of the Brahmani ghât in the Cuttack district should be asked to keep ready a larger number of boats than he has in the Brahmani river, as under the existing state of things passengers remain waiting on one side of the river for hours together.

49. The *Sebaka* points out that, through the defective rules of the Education Department in Orissa, many candidates, who are known to be very backward in the subjects that they choose for examination, pass the minor and vernacular scholarship examinations without any difficulty. It further states that candidates with the object of obtaining scholarships do not give out their ages correctly, nor are there any effective means by which such frauds can be quickly detected.

SEBAKA,
Sept. 23rd, 1886.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA, M.A.,

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 23rd October 1886.

